

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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550

## THE MILK IN THE COCONUT—GENTLEMEN!

By Victor L. Berger.

THAT part of the population which is most useful—those who do the work most necessary—are now doomed to a slavery without end or hope of redemption. Hard and monotonous toil, that becomes misery by its mere repetition; ignorance that closes forever the doors of opportunity; suffering, that comes from the cramping of limbs and bodies; and pain, unrelieved by proper care or relaxation from the struggle for bread—these are the lot of the overwhelming majority of the working class.

Their food is adulterated. Their clothing is shoddy. Their lodgings are breeding places for the white plague and other pestilence of body and mind and soul.

And, worst of all, these scant rations, these shabby clothes, these miserable lodgings are gained and held only if the permission to work is not withdrawn by the "boss," who gives them their job. They escape from the bread-line only by accepting the most servile employment. For the women, of course, there is "another way"—the way of the brothel.

There is no law to protect a man. His property, if he has any, will demand and receive instant protection. The one sure way to be fed is to commit a crime. The man or the woman committing it will then be "protected"—will receive the protection of a jail.

Our laws provide for the feeding of criminals, but they do not provide for the feeding of the children who go to school hungry. And these children, when they grow up, usually must face the same fate as their parents. The rule is that the laborer's children also become laborers. For no matter how talented they may be, the poverty of the parents (and sometimes their ignorance) will deny the children the right of education. They must "help the family." In the southern states even now there are many thousands of white children who are bread-winners before they reach their teens. These white children never know the joys of real childhood. We say "white children," because the negroes will not send their children to factories. They have too much sense.

But if we look closer, there are all the elements at hand to make a comparative heaven out of this hell. There are all the things that laborers need in all countries and in plenty. Especially is this the case in America.

And it is in his—the worker's—hands to do the work. He produces the bread now, and makes the ovens that bake it. The wheat and wool and leather and steel are abundant, or may be produced. The workmen know how and where to produce. It is their skill that has made the machines so mighty and marvelous. It is their patient use of them that fills the storehouses of commerce with the wealth of the nations.

And the terms of the workingmen's employment are forced upon him today. It is ridiculous to talk of freedom of contract between workman and employer. As a rule, the workman *must* consent. He must work or starve. If he refuses the terms of his master's bargain, others more hungry and desperate than he stand ready to fill the gap.

The employer speaks as if he were conferring a blessing when he "gives" employment. Yet he is not "giving work" for Christian charity. Indeed, he cannot give employment unless he thereby is to make a profit from the capital which he invests in the business. If he does not look out for that, he will soon cease to be an employer.

He is interested in the worker, because he has something to sell which the employer wants, and that is the workman's labor power. This the capitalist wants to buy, and does buy at the cheapest possible rate. And this price is fixed today by the competition among workmen, except for the slight difference the trades unions have gained for organized laboring men.

If the workman were a slave literally, he would be cared for when sick, fed when hungry and sheltered when cold. It is true, the master did beat the black slave in order to make him work. But the black slave represented property—he was worth from a \$1,000 to \$1,500—and he was appreciated accordingly. Now the beatings of the white workman gets come from sickness and hunger and cold and the threat of suffering for the dear ones. He is not "property," so he is not cared for even as much as a horse or a valuable dog.

He is only a "hired man," and when he has done his work and received his pay, all connection between him and his quondam master are severed.

He is then "free" to starve.

What are we going to do about it? That again is the question. No one but we, who are doing some necessary work, have any interest in finding the solution to the problem. The rich man is getting richer—and he likes it. His lawyers see fatter fees ahead—and they like that. The politicians understand their weakness—and profit by it. And the tramp, the gambler, and the prostitute do not care.

And the workmen are just learning where to begin. They are just finding out what holds them down.

It is just this: *They have become a part of the machinery which the capitalist owns.*

The workmen cannot get along without using the machines. But they do not own the machines.

If they owned the machines, they could still make the bread and the coats, and take them where they were needed, but they would not have to do it for the profit of some one else who does not do a part of the work.

But the workingman is not the only one who is in this hopeless struggle with poverty and death and pain. The small merchant and the small employer are in the same boat. And the boat is just as safe for the one as for the other.

Out of every hundred men who go into business, ninety-five fail. That is the result of the "blessings of competition." This is a war in which no quarter is given. "Business is business," and there is no sentiment or sympathy in it.

Each new improvement in machinery must be met. Each new method of exploiting labor must be adopted to keep up with competition.

The man who fails—goes down. "The devil gets the hindmost." He becomes himself a clerk, a traveling salesman, or sometimes a boardinghouse-keeper or a politician.

So the middle class—the independent business man—is being eaten up by the successful concerns, by the big corporations, the trusts and the mail-order houses.

Those who remain, are the vassals and the unwilling agents of the trusts and monopolies.

The old plan of private ownership, invented when hand tools were used, has broken down. This is the day of the big machines and the mammoth combinations in manufacture and commerce.

Nine tenths of the business of the country is now done by the corporations. Over fifty per cent of the wealth of the country—not counting city real estate—is owned in corporate form. The trust property alone is capitalized at twenty-nine billion dollars.

This means that the people of this country are almost completely under the commercial and industrial domination of the trusts—and we pay the dividends. And in addition to this, the public service machinery which ought to be an unmixed blessing, is privately owned, and is simply used to rob the people still further.

And again the question comes: What are you going to do about it?

Now here is the answer, as every thoughtful man and woman must acknowledge:

The machines have grown so great, that no one can use them alone. It takes the whole of society to operate them properly. And their product is valuable, because it constitutes the livelihood of the nation.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning next week the HERALD will present to its readers a series of articles under the general head: "Foolish Notions About Socialism." Each installment will be independent of the others, and yet all will range under the general head, seeking to answer definitely and crisply some of the many foolish yet concrete objections put forward by our friend the enemy when we seek to make him see the light. This series will be well worth your reading, and certainly it will be valuable to hand your doubting neighbors. Make the best possible use of this opportunity!

They simply represent the overflow of pupils from the regular school buildings. It is this condition that has been brought upon the city by the Mayor Rose administration, and Rose is still fighting the public schools.

## "NO TIME TO SPLIT HAIRS!"

Recently a man was telling another that he had formerly been a Democrat, but had changed to the Republicans. "By the way," said the man who listened to him, "I have often wondered just what the difference really was between the

## THE FARMERS' EDITION.

Watch for the Farmers' Edition of the HERALD week after next! It will not be given up entirely to the farmers, but selected and arranged so as to be just the kind of a setting forth of our ideas that you will want to fall under the eye of your acquaintances. Order a bundle and put them where they will do the most good. By the bundle, 90 cents a hundred; \$4.00 for five hundred; \$0.50 for a thousand.

That is, the machines are no longer individual in anything but their ownership and the benefit that individuals are allowed by law to get out of them.

We do not want to smash the machines. Not even the biggest ones, which are the basis of the real and permanent trusts, should be smashed. They are labor-saving devices, and we need them for the perpetuation and perfection of civilization.

But if they are allowed to be privately owned, it is certain that they will not be owned by more of the people, but always by less and less people. That is inevitably a part of private ownership.

Neither if they are privately owned are those who own them going to give up the benefits that naturally come from ownership. They will hang on to their sovereignty—just as rulers always have done.

If the trusts are not to own all the people, then *all the people must own the trusts.*

If we must have monopoly—and the big machines compel monopoly—then let the monopoly be owned by those for whose life and comfort and civilization the monopoly is a necessity.

Collective ownership, which means national ownership of national utilities, state ownership of state utilities, and municipal ownership of municipal utilities—this is the only hope, and the only honest and final and logical settlement.

It means the creation of the Co-operative Commonwealth—the Socialist republic.

*And that is what we are going to do.*

## IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special correspondence.]

Madison: Assembly—When the legislature met on Tuesday last, a considerable number were absent, owing perhaps to this week's legal holiday (Friday). And as most of the committee hearings have been postponed until next week, the prospects favor the absences.

The real work cannot begin for some little time, until all the bills are introduced, and the various bills on similar subjects can be collected and referred to the proper committees, so as to prevent confusion.

*Senate:* There was a big fight opened in the senate last week on the question of the bills for granting dam franchises. One senator,

who is an attorney, made a strong argument for the granting of a franchise, or permit to build a dam, to one of his clients. Doubtless he did not realize that he might be laying himself open to criticism, on the basis of the rules regulating agents or attorneys engaged in promoting legislation. The practice of putting the lobbyists into the senate is one that ought to be stopped, and will be more and more.

But meanwhile, all the dam bills are referred to the committee on Forestry, where they can be considered with due reference to the interests of the state as a whole, and the future welfare of the people. Senator Gaylord took an active part in the debate, quoting President Roosevelt, referring to the report of the Geological Survey, and insisting that the tectonic forces involved should not be turned over to irresponsible private parties, simply because they were there to be given away.

The simple right of the state to repeal these great privileges sounds very well. But it sounds very differently when these water-powers have become the focus of

Republicans and the Democrats. Perhaps you can tell me, since you changed from one to the other. What is the difference, now? "Well—I'm biased if I know!" was the answer.

We were reminded of this conversation (a genuine case, at that) by the following short, but significant editorial in a Republican newspaper in Manitowoc, Wis.:

"The Daily News is a Republican paper in every sense in which the word implies, but we are opposed to the waging of a three-cornered fight against the Socialists at the coming election. We care not whether the mayor of Manitowoc is a Democrat or a Republican, so long as he is a conservative representative business man. . . . Cast aside political lines and secure the best men for the office. This is no time to split hairs as to whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican, when the Social-Democrats are straining every nerve to get control of the affairs of the city."

The plain fact is that both the old parties represent the interests as against the people. They pretend to fight each other on principle, and only really do fight each other at times for the possession of the jobs. But they are the two wings of the same bird, and they come together whenever the control of government by the interests is threatened by the people. The above clipping tells the story with reckless frankness!

An English writer who has spent some time in the United States points to the movement toward free books and free meals in the public schools and expresses pain that when such a proposal was made to the board of education in New York it was not dismissed "because paternalistic," but merely upon the claim that the funds were inadequate. There's that "paternalism" bogey again. Just why it should be any more paternalistic to provide free books than free schools, is hard to see.

And this same writer points out that "the formative force in American character" is no longer the home, but the public school. That is quite bound to be so as the pace of capitalism becomes swifter. For many people, whose lives belong to the capitalist treadmill, the home has become merely a stopping place between the labor of one day and the next. Industry even tears mothers from the homes and disrupts home influences and home atmosphere. The kindergarten and the school are more and more required to come to the rescue of the child, the future citizen.

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great industries and the centers of populations and vested interests. It is easier to fix proper conditions now than to change them afterward. And the forestry and Geological commissions have important data to present bearing on this subject which the legislature ought to consider before taking any further action.

We have just learned that there is about 100,000 horse-power ready for development on the Chippewa river alone, and that the value of such water power in other parts of the state has been held to be such that bonds could be issued at \$100 per horse-power for the unimproved dam-site and franchise. That is going some! And it is proposed to give away these values for next to nothing.

A hearing was had on three of the joint resolutions before the senate committee on Federal Relations, on Tuesday, Feb. 9. The subjects dealt with were, Abrogation of the Russian Extradition Treaty; National Constitutional Convention and Abolition of the Senate.

The Socialist member did not spare the hoary institutions which came in for his attack. But he was quite surprised at the apparent friendliness of the committee's attitude, and succeeded in convincing them that the committee on Federal Relations may have an important part to play in the work of this legislature.

The time has come when it is possible to quote judges of the federal court and state supreme courts in favor of the proposition to amend the constitutions. And the record of the senate itself, together with the reflex effect of that body upon the state legislatures—as evidenced in the present situation in Wisconsin—furnishes plenty of material for argument in favor of abolishing the senate and putting in its place the referendum of the people.

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There will probably be more fire works on these questions when they come up for consideration by the senate later, on the reports of the committee.

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## SOME EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

By Frederic Heath.

Why is right always triumphant under the present capitalist system?

Why is the industrious working class rich and the capitalists that do not labor poor? Please answer that, now!

Why does the poor man always get the highest skilled lawyers when he goes to court and the rich man the poorest, and why does the rich man always lose his case in the lower court, and why is he always unable to shake off his antagonist by going to a higher court? Just answer that, now!

Why is the working class so healthy and the idle rich class so badly decimated by disease and epidemic? Why does the industrial class live in palaces on the boulevards, while the capitalist class, that spends its time in idleness and trifling, have to live in congested slum districts and in noisome tenements? A cookie for the first correct answer!

# IMPROVIDENCE OF CAPITALIST NATIONS

GREED FOR DOLLARS OBSCURES RIGHTS OF LIFE.

Will the Lessons Taught by Kaiser Horro be Learned by Capitalism? There is Little Hope if the Past is an Indication.

By Wm. Henry Weber.

Written for the HERALD.

**T**HE great calamities which have taken place during the past five years should teach all civilized governments to provide a fund to aid those who are made destitute through the wrath of God, as the corporations choose to term all great disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, fire losses, crop failures, mine disasters, and so forth.

At present there is no civilization which can adequately care for its own suffering people in case of sudden disasters, such as have just overtaken the people of Italy and Turkey; or such as befell the people of San Francisco, or those of the island of Martinique.

I will make this unequalled statement (though I feel that it will raise the ire of the average man and woman who reads this), that any government, whether empire, kingdom or republic, which has made no such provision, or is incompetent to do so in case of a sudden emergency, is a poor, miserable, incompetent and impotent affair.

Italy at present is wholly incompetent to deal with the 200,000 homeless, starving wrecks who survived the earthquake. It is estimated that it costs \$100,000 to provide for them daily, and it is needless to say that the government, which is groaning under the weight of its own armament, is in straits to meet the new burden, and so its poor suffering and starving mob, who have survived the recent horrors of Sicily and Calabria, are not kept comfortable.

Were it not for the efforts made by the charitably inclined peoples of other countries, and the efforts of the Red Cross societies and the salvation army, the greater number of these unfortunate would not have survived the rigor of the winter.

The same was true of the San Francisco disaster. The United States government stood helpless and was unable to cope with the problem; so that the officials were compelled to call upon the world to help the sufferers. The brutal army was only able to destroy and harass the survivors, but were

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## TALKS TO TOILERS

By ROBERT HUNTER.

### Will It Work?

(Written for the HERALD.)

**T**HIE good people have a new idea. They are as delighted with it as a child with a new toy. Wherever I go I hear them chortling about it.

The Civic Federation is frantic over it, and Morgan's men, and Harriman's men, and their lawyers and clergymen talk everywhere about it as one of the greatest discoveries of the age.

It appears a solution has been found for the class struggle, and the solution is profit-sharing.

Andrew Carnegie believes in it; thought about it late.

M. E. Ingalls, chairman of the Big Four railroad, is sure that profit-sharing is the only solution of the problem of capital and labor.

George W. Perkins, of the United States Steel, declares that profit-sharing will put an end to all war between capital and labor.

The idea is to allow workingmen to buy shares of stock. When they become stockholders they will rob themselves with one hand and divident themselves with the other.

As stockholders they will be in favor of putting wages down, of extending hours, and of breaking up the unions.

They will want to pile up dividends, and in order to pile up dividends, they will declare war on labor agitators.

Incidentally they will learn to believe in big dividends. They will have no objection to the Standard Oil making eighty-four per cent a year on its capital stock. On the contrary, they will begin to hope for two hundred per cent, so that every dollar that works will earn two dollars a year.

It is a bright scheme, and ought to help in the campaign of breaking up the unions and impoverishing the workers.

It ought to help, also, in the campaign against Socialism, because the more men there are who own stocks, the more men there will be to fight for capital against labor.

We have recently had a fearful expose of conditions in Homestead and Pittsburg. The total disregard for life, the driving, agonizing toil of twelve hours a day, in the most exhausting work in the world, the low wages, the despairing, hopeless workers, the lack of unity and fraternity among them, are all evidences of the power of the Steel trust.

But the Steel trust shares profits with these poor victims of toil. Many of them have a share or two of stock. Some of them get as much as five or ten dollars a year without working for it.

Isn't it wonderful? And that is the plan of the Good People to solve the class struggle.

And I wonder what the workers think?

The pathos of it is beyond expression. We have seen workmen fight other workmen, but have we ever before had so perfect an example of workmen enlisted in fighting themselves!

I suppose it is just possible that in the next ten years or so we will find two or three million trade union stockholders.

They will then become reasonable, and allow their fellow capitalists to repeal Sherman Anti-Trust Acts and imprison labor leaders, to hire Pinkertons and use the militia, to lower wages and lengthen hours, to break unions and crush strikes, to rob and impoverish widows and orphans, all because they have learned, as they labor and sweat, how pleasant it is to have one dollar change each year by magic into two dollars.

New York.

## LINCOLN AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

By HORACE B. WALMSLEY.

(Written for the HERALD.)

**I**N the February American Maga...ndida Tarbell's article, he quotes Lincoln—he is speaking of the Union army:

"Yes, it's a funny army. There don't seem to be but just one thing that discourages it, and that's not fightin'. Keep 'em still in camp where you'd think they'd be comfortable, and they go to pieces every time. It's when they are lin... in still that we have the worst camp fever and the most deserters. Keep 'em on the move, let them think they're going to have a fight and they perk up right off."

"We can't fail with men like that. Make all the mistakes we can, they'll make up for 'em. The hope of this war is in the common soldier, not in the generals—not in the war department—not in me. It's the boys. SOMETIMES IT SEEMS TO ME THAT NOBODY SEES IT QUITE RIGHT. IT'S IN WAR AS IT IS IN LIFE—A WHOLE RAFT OF

### "WATCHING FOR DADDY."

Surely amid all our Christmas festivities no sadder tragedy could have occurred than that which was reported in the newspapers on Monday morning from East Bristol.

Four little children—twins, aged seven (what a terrible mother's struggle that represents), another four, and one a tiny toddler of two years old—were found in the gray light of the morning by a kindly neighbor woman sobbing alone in the house without food or fire, "watching for daddy."

Their mother had died when their father fell out of work. The father, Philip Honey, aged 32 (just Shelley's age), an asphaltian, had only been able, since his wife's death, to get casual work, and lately even that had failed him. He had gone out in the morning of the previous day, promising the children to be back at dinner-time; but all day and all night long in the cold and dark the little ones had waited in pitiful terror for the "daddy" who never came.

He was found dead on the G. W. R. line—knocked down by an express. Doubtless society will now bestir itself and secure the poor little orphans henceforth from hunger and cold, and give them some sort of education till they arrive at working age. But what defense has the society that thus breaks a father's heart with the knowledge that to save his children he must die for them? There is no way in which he may live and work for them—even at the London Labor Leader.

### PRINCES OF PRIVILEGE.

It is not enough to rid ourselves of a king in government and an autocrat in church and a hierarchy in education, leaving untouched the kings of finance, the barons of industry, and the princes of privilege in general. To leave these privileged individuals alone is to give them the necessary economic power to take unto themselves the rule in government, church, and school. The process is inevitable; we must go forward toward democracy in industry or backward toward autocracy in government, church and school. We simply can not escape.—The Rev. George R. Lamp in the *Homicide Review* (February).

### THE TREND.

Today there is scarcely a college in the world where the philosophy of Socialism is not made the basis of more or less of the work in history, economics and sociology. In most cases even those who use this philosophy still deny its conclusions and refuse to admit their debt to the Socialists. Recently one of the foremost of American sociologists took great pains to deny the statement made by Secretary Shaw that university professors are Socialists, and was particularly veh-

MEN WORK DAY AND NIGHT AND SWEAT AND DIE TO GET IN THE CROPS AND MINE THE ORE AND BUILD THE TOWNS AND SAIL THE SEAS. THEY MAKE THE WEALTH, BUT THEY GET MIGHTY LITTLE OF IT. WE AINT GOT OUR VALUES OF MEN'S WORK FIGURED OUT YET—THE VALUE OF THE MAN THAT GIVES THE ORDERS AND OF THE MAN THAT TAKES 'EM. I-HAWK PEOPLE TALKIN' AS IF THE HISTORY OF A BATTLE WAS WHAT THE GENERALS DID. I CAN'T HELP THINKIN' THAT THE HISTORY OF THIS WAR IS IN THE KNA-SACK OF THE COMMON SOLDIER. HE'S MAKIN' THAT HISTORY JUST LIKE THE FARMERS ARE MAKIN' THE WEALTH. WE FOLLOW AT THE TOP ARE ONLY USIN' WHAT THEY MAKE AT ANY RATE THAT'S THE WAY I SEE IT."

ment so far as he himself was concerned. Yet the fact is that this very professor owes nearly all his reputation as a sociologist to the fact that he has adopted, without credit, some of the fundamental principles of the Socialist philosophy, and has used them as the basis of his work.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

### OUR SOCIAL HELL.

*Charities and the Commons (philanthropic):* The failure of the general public to keep within hailing distance of the experts in social and philanthropic work and the lethargy which meets the tides they bring from the tangle of the social struggle are only a degree less pathetic than the raw facts of the struggle itself. Upon what excellent authority has the public been told that the ratio of divorces to marriages in the United States fast approaches one to ten; that many and many a Negro crime traces straight back to the gin bottles with obscene labels, filled by white men; that one-tenth of our American families hold more of the national wealth than the remaining nine-tenths; that the ravages of tuberculosis which cause a million deaths annually in the civilized world can be stopped; that the greatest city on the continent has three hundred and fifty thousand inside bedrooms, without sunlight or fresh air, and that approximately one million children under fourteen years of age are day laborers. Yet these facts and others full as stirring have not impaired our self-complacency. Despite the rapidity with which the practical social scientist informs the public of every fresh discovery and danger, the knowledge of facts and right methods penetrate with agonizing slowness. The facts of social wrongdoing are not pleasant facts. They are easily avoidable by the as-



THE SOCIALISTS HAVE NOW SET THE MAIN ISSUE FOR EVERY POLITICAL PARTY, AND IT APPEARS TO BE ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME, AND NOT A VERY DISTANT TIME, WHEN THEY WILL DO SO IN AMERICA."

## Near-Socialist Books

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# TWO NATIONS IN ONE IS MODERN SOCIETY AND EQUALITY OF CHANCE IS A FARCE!

Two Typical Lives Traced From Cradle to Grave and Both Founded on Facts That are Well Known.

By Emanuel Julius.  
Written for the HERALD.

**W**INTER, today, is a two-pointed sword—one cuts, the other tickles. It all depends where you live and how you are "fixed." Winter in New York's East Side is hell—minus the heat; while in the warm, comfortable, cherry palaces that grace Fifth avenue the coming of nature's cold days with her beautiful ermine mantle of snow, jingling of sleigh bells, whistling of the winds, the sociability of congenial companions, and above all, the privilege of communing with those true friends that we all love or at least should love—those friends with whom we may not agree and yet continue friendly relations—I have reference to books.

On this particular winter's morning two babies were born. Lots of babies are born every day, but these two that I have reference to were both baptized Margaret. Now, one Margaret, in after life changed her name to Margarettie, while the other's sort of changed itself to Maggie. The reason was very simple. Margarettie was born in one of Fifth avenue's mansions, while Maggie was born in a tenement hotel on the east side. It was gloomy for Maggie because it was cold, and it was cherry for Margarettie even though it was cold—outside.

Come, let us wend our way through the snow piled high in the narrow street and slowly grope our way up the foul odored, dark, damp stairway to the room where Maggie was born. The room is dark but soon our eyes become accustomed to the dimness, and we are able to discern the objects in the room. It is dreary, for in the hearth the embers lay cold and dead. The woman who lay crouched on the damp straw bed mutters a curse as she feels the fierce wind's biting stings and realizes that she must suffer. On the outside is the riotous existence of an insane system, while within is the inutterable misery and squalor of one of its most abject victims. And it was into this environment that a tiny creature opened its eyes and breathed the air of desolation.

The next is quite a change, for we are in a smiling home amid sunshine and flowers—the home where Margarettie grew up. Hers was the calmness of self-satisfaction. Hers was the beauty of the hot house bloom. Hers was the highest culture of the day and wealth galore to purchase the best of those things necessary for the happiness of any individual.

Maggie grew up where "home was a vague and empty word." Where oaths constituted the vocabulary and blows the instructor. Pictures she had never gazed on—except the newspaper cuts pasted on the wall. Music she never heard—except the "music" of the

street; fields, woods, brooks, flowers, she had never heard of—hers was only misery, squalor and disease to look and feast her eyes on. And to slightly change Joseph E. Cohen's beautiful words: "She was deprived of an education. She never saw wild flowers grow, never heard the lark sing its roundelay above the tree tops, nor sipped the nectar of the honeysuckle. Nature's wonders were unknown to her. She had been robbed of "childhood's happy hours," it was in this environment of want followed by sin that a loneless, joyless, hopeless life lived an existence of pain and torture.

After a long and tranquil life, honored and revered, mother and wife—a woman died. It was her satisfaction to know that her offsprings in turn were parents of happy children—children who loved her and who would remember her. And blessing her loved and in turn blessed by them—she died. On this same summer's eve another woman died. Long had she fought the fight of existence, but at last she was conquered, and with none to love, none to care, none to weep, none to remember, none to rever; leaving not an impression on one loving mortal, the personification of ignorance, unmourned, unmissed—she died.

"We are all brethren," and "we are all equally guarded by the same kindly father," runs the creed, and, as Ernest Crosby puts it, "no one smiles but the devil."

## WISCONSIN

### Political Refugee Defense League

ALBERT J. WELCH, Secretary

At three great national conventions—namely, the American Federation of Labor, the Western Federation of Miners, and the Socialist party, in their national partyconventions—resolutions were passed espousing the cause of the Mexican patriots and labor leaders imprisoned in a United States jail in Los Angeles, California.

For sixteen months these men, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio J. Villarreal and Librado Rivera have been held without trial. They have been denied the right of bail, although ample funds were offered by their friends. They have been held "incommunicado" since July 7th of last year—that is, refused the liberty of seeing their families or friends.

Upon the testimony of an employee of the Furlong Detective Agency of St. Louis, these Mexican political refugees are accused of attempting to set on foot in Arizona an armed expedition to invade Mexico. This prisoners absolutely deny, proving on the witness stand at their preliminary examination, first, that neither they nor any of their friends possessed weapons to arm such an expedition; and second, that they were not in the territory of Arizona at the time. In addition, it was shown that the Furlong Detective Agency was in the employ of the Mexican government; that this detective agency had been pursuing Mexican political refugees all over the United States for years, and that these private detectives had already returned to the waiting Mexican soldiery across the border one hundred and sixty political enemies of President Porfirio Diaz.

Why does Diaz want them? Because in Mexico free speech has been suppressed, the right of ballot has been abolished, and the free organization of trades unions made a crime—sixty-four men, three women and four children were recently shot down at the strike in the Rio Blanco mills by the soldiers of Diaz.

Against all these tyrannies the Mexican political prisoners now in jail in the United States have been fighting for ten years.

They do not deny that they are the enemies of Diaz—Diaz, who has succeeded himself as president, by force of arms, seven times.

They do not deny that they advised their compatriots in Mexico to take up arms rather than to be shot down by the rurales of Diaz.

They do not deny that they intend to fight in Mexico for their constitutional rights, if they can obtain them by no other means.

But they do deny the false testimony produced by the paid spies of Diaz—the Furlong Detective Agency of St. Louis.

Many pages could be written upon the atrocities practised upon the working people of Mexico. Here is sample:

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Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

## HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

[From "SOCIAL SWITZERLAND," by W. H. Dawson.]

The municipality of Berne has now for some years owned a large number of suburban dwellings, which it built on purchased land for the reception of workingmen's families.

It was recognized to be the duty of the community to supply the wants of cheap and healthy dwellings at all times, so as to relieve the inability of poor families to find home and lodging because they had children or because, maybe, the father was ill, and for the time being was without means, as well as to prevent the use of more rooms as dwellings, often, indeed, overcrowded in the most dangerous manner; and the dwellings to be provided should, besides being cleanly and healthy, be allotted a little garden ground in which families might find beneficial employment in producing a part of their own food; while in this way cleanliness and order might be promoted, and a healthy educational influence be exerted on the residents.

### Model Industrial Colony.

The industrial colony at the Wylerfeld, where the first hundred dwellings were built, is one of the most interesting sights of the Swiss capital. The site lies across the Aare, a good half-hour from the center of the city, to the north, whether the expansion of Berne is pressing. A healthier spot could hardly be found, for the Wylerfeld lies some 1700 feet above the sea level. The air is of the purest, and if at certain seasons of the year there is more of it than is desirable for old and rheumatically inclined people, the contrast offered to the close streets and dark, fetid dwellings to which many of the residents were accustomed in the past is highly favorable.

The houses are constructed in blocks of two or four, or in rows, and are of wood, though with more solidity and far more pretension than one sees in the ordinary hut of the Alpine village. There are five different types of houses, corresponding to an equal variety of domestic requirement. The smallest houses have kitchen, a good dwelling and bedroom, lumber room and cellar; and the largest have these apartments, though of wider dimensions plus a second bedroom, the superficial area being thirty and fifty square metres respectively. With very few exceptions the houses stand in spacious gardens, which most of the residents cultivate with taste, skill and success. Not only so, but near the colony a large tract of land is set apart for allotments, at a very low rate—some 10 francs for 450 square me-

tres—and these afford to a considerable number of men healthy and profitable occupation. Some of the amateur gardeners are able to grow not only all the potatoes and vegetables required at home, but to sell produce to the value of several pounds a year. For the encouragement of allotment cultivation courses of lessons on gardening and exhibitions of produce are held. For Juvenile recreation a large playground is provided. The streets are wide and convenient, and are lined with rows of fruit trees, which in time prove a slight source of public revenue.

### Security in the Home.

One house I visited was tenanted by an honest-looking tailor in a small way. His pride in his home was simply unbounded. His garden was a study in color, the walls were prettily laid and trimmed, and in one corner there was a small arbor covered by the clambering foliage of a vine. The same neatness and order prevailed within. The man knew that by good conduct and punctuality in the discharge of his obligations he would be able to stay in his house as long as he liked, and he had taken pains to make it, both inside and outside, as comfortable as small means and great energy would allow. So proud was he that he compelled me to enter every room, to spy into every corner, and finally to climb up the ladder into the loft.

Men of good character with large families are given preference as tenants, as these have the greatest difficulty in finding good and cheap housing in the town, and in point of fact, of the ninety-eight families who resided three years ago at the Wylerfeld, eleven had seven children each, seven had eight, four had nine, and one had ten, while the average was 4.4.

Not only does the municipality lodge some hundreds of inhabitants in these model dwellings, but it is able to make a profit on the transaction. The one hundred houses built at the Wylerfeld cost 457,852 francs, including the land, an average of 180 pounds each. The rents amount to 27,280 francs yearly, from which have to be deducted land-tax, fire insurance, cost of gas and water, and administrative costs, etc. Yet when these items have been covered there still remains a clear interest of 3.7 per cent on capital, which is more than the rate at which money can be borrowed. It only remains to be added that the town council is now considering the desirability of allowing householders to become owners on easy terms of payment.

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### Modern Industry Planless.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

### Must Conquer the Political Power.

The私有制 of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

It is mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

### Public Intelligence Corrupted.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislators and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and

## Socialism for Students

Joseph E. Cohen's Study Course, now running under this heading in the International Socialist Review, has been welcomed most enthusiastically by thousands of active Socialists all over the United States. It consists of nine lessons, each of which closes with suggestions for additional reading.

1. Why Study Socialism? In November number; now out of print; reprinted as a leaflet, mailed free on request.
2. The Socialist Indictment. In December number, which also contains "The Tour of the Red Special," by Charles Layworth; "The Revolutionist," by Thomas Sladden; "War and Peace Under Capitalism," by George D. Herron, and "The New Zealand Myth," by Robert Rives LaMonte.
3. Socialist Economics. In January number, which also contains the opening chapter of "The Dream of Debs," by Jack London.
4. The Class Struggle. In February number, which also contains "The Held-Cap Man," by Clarence S. Dartor; the conclusion of Jack London's story, and a reply to Thomas Sladden's "Democrat" article by Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin.
5. Historical Materialism. This will appear in the March number, and will be followed by four more studies—Socialism and Science in April, Socialist Philosophy in May, Socialist Sociology in June, and Socialist Statesmanship in July.

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## PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FINANCIAL INTERESTS

The Public: The perennial conflict, nation wide, between the public interests of the common schools of cities and the private interests of what is called "Big Business," which colors to the surface now in one way and now in another, and now here and now there, has been especially fierce in Milwaukee during the past week. Cripes by insufficient funds for their schools, the people of Milwaukee voted last spring for bonds for school purposes to the amount of \$360,000. Mayor Rose (Democrat) has tried to have this amount reduced to \$120,000, and the financial committee of the city council recommended in the budget a compromise on \$245,000. But nine members of the city council are Socialists, elected as such by the Socialist-Democratic party, and they have unanimously led the opposition to this arbitrary overriding of the popular vote. When the contest came before the council on the 25th in connection with the budget, Ald. Melms, one of the nine Socialists, moved to give to the schools the full amount of \$360,000, for which they asked, taking \$115,000 off the proposed appropriation of \$425,000 for street improvements in order to do so. He argued that the issue lay between necessary expenses for promotion of education in the interests of citizenship and comparatively unnecessary improvements of street in the interests of investors. In his speech he specified school buildings in labor districts as "barracks," that could not be kept warm, some of them with basement class rooms and some of the latter almost dark; and on the subject of teachers' salaries he declared, in answer to charges of extravagance, that in no city of all

the size of Milwaukee do the teachers receive salaries so low—from \$450 to \$700. After an acrimonious debate his motion was laid over until the first, when Ald. Melms and his Socialist colleagues were supported by five Republicans and two Democrats. But they were defeated by a vote of 16 to 18. The committee compromise was then adopted by 26 to 8.

### DEFINITION OF SOCIALISM.

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Webster's Dictionary.)

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Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?"

Col. Albert E. Jacob, lawyer, of Tacoma, Wash., writes: "I have never seen Socialist doctrines set forth more tersely, clearly and forcibly than you have stated them in your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?'"

Wesley Van Nette, M. D., of Clyde, O., writes: "The author of the pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism? What Is Capitalism?' has the happy faculty of telling the truth in a way that even a child can understand, and with such convincing power that its stronger opponents cannot controvert. This is the strongest argument for Socialism I have ever read. I shall see to it that every clergyman of my city shall have a copy, also as many of the religious people as I can afford to supply."

# Social-Democratic Herald

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

**THE FARMERS' EDITION.**  
Watch for the Farmers' Edition of the HERALD week after next! It will not be given up entirely to the farmers, but selected and arranged so as to be just the kind of a setting forth of our ideas that you will want to fall under the eye of your acquaintances. Order a bundle and put them where they will do the most good. By the bundle, 90 cents a hundred; \$4.00 for five hundred; \$6.50 for a thousand.

Socialists in Pittsburgh are much interested in a university extension course of lectures at the Carnegie Institute lecture room. Prof. Chas Zueblin is in the course and another professor who is rated as a Socialist. Prof. Earl Barnes. During his discourse on Jan. 18, the latter took occasion to say that he "did not need to be converted to Socialism as he was already a believer in that doctrine."

The New World (Catholic) declares that the story started by someone that Lincoln's parents were Catholics is a transparent fraud. The editor says he was brought up in the same locality that Lincoln was born in and that he knows from the common repute that Thomas Lincoln was a sort of a Baptist and his wife a Methodist. Both belonged to the despised "poor white" class, he says, and then adds: "After all, why should we be anxious to claim every great man? Why should we claim his parents? Have we not already most of the great names in Christian history? Have we not our share of the great men of the present? What more do we need?"

Bernard Macfadden, the founder of the physical culture movement that has grown to such proportions and that has revolutionized the old methods of gymnastics, as well as bringing a return of health and vigor to thousands on thousands of people throughout the land, is just now going through a very unpleasing

experience. Several years ago, when the circulation of his magazine, *Physical Culture*, began to grow at a remarkable pace, Macfadden conceived the idea of founding a physical culture city, where physical culturists could take up homes and continue to lead clean physical lives under the inspiration of wholesome surroundings. He located his town near Spotswood, N. J., also removing his printing plant and publication office to the new town. Application was made for the establishment of a post office at the new town, and here the trouble began. For the time being all the mail sent out by the magazine was posted at a little village near by and it so increased the revenue of that office that, under the rules of the postal department, the postmaster's salary was increased from \$400 to \$2,500 a year. Shortly before the time for the establishment of a new post office at Physical Culture city, Macfadden was arrested on a trumped-up charge of publishing an obscene serial in his magazine, and the case is still pending. If the postmaster whose salary raise was in jeopardy had anything to do with the legal prosecution he has gained nothing by the move, as the magazine was moved back to New York, so that he lost the increased business upon which his salary depended. Far from being obscene, the serial complained of sought to arouse disgust at very common practices connected with the capitalistic custom known as sowing wild oats. We advise our readers to purchase a copy of *Physical Culture Magazine* at a news stand and draw their own conclusions as to the work Macfadden is doing for humanity.

The Young People's League of Cleveland is in the midst of its winter lecture course. On the evening of March 4 Max S. Hayes speaks on "The Trade Union movement." The lectures are given at the Goodrich Social Settlement, East Sixth street and St. Clair avenue.

Prof. Noyes of Columbia university has the leading article in the February number of the *Progressive Journal of Education*. The article is entitled "Some Objections to the Industrial Movement." The *Progressive Journal* is published at 180 Washington street, Chicago, at 50c per year.

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"No, Socialism is not paternalism. Capitalism is paternalism." In crisp sentences like these the author discusses the stock objections urged against Socialism and shows their fallacy. The book is divided into many short chapters, and makes easy reading. It is just the thing to put into the hands of one who has read some good statement of the general principles of Socialism and who is disturbed over the objections that are raised.

Texas. J. H. Carter  
[Enclosure.]

The preferential ballot system of voting requires the voter to place the figures 1, 2, 3, etc., before the names of the several candidates in the order of his respective choice of candidates and provides that the candidate having the lowest sum total of numbers opposite his name shall be declared elected.

The following illustration of supposed elections will show the defects of the system, and how it provides for the defeat of majority rule. We have used but five voters in the illustrations because five is the minimum number for a local; but the objection will hold good with any number of voters above five and any number of candidates above two.

**Illustration 1.**

Candidates	A.	B.	C.
1st Ballot	1	2	3
2nd Ballot	1	2	3
3rd Ballot	1	2	3
4th Ballot	3	1	2
5th Ballot	3	1	2
Total	9	8	13

**Illustration 2.**

Candidates	A.	B.	C.	D.
1st Ballot	1	2	3	4
2nd Ballot	1	2	3	4
3rd Ballot	1	2	3	4
4th Ballot	3	1	4	2
5th Ballot	3	1	4	2
Total	9	8	17	16

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The Christian Socialist, 5623 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill., is unique among Socialist papers. Thoroughly class-conscious and revolutionary, it is also religious and making great inroads into the church. Every wide-awake Socialist and Socialist sympathizer needs it to keep up with the times. Fifty cents per year, three months for fifteen cents.

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By a Businessman Socialist

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is a pamphlet showing in a clear and practical way what a factual thing it is to speak of "pure incentive" under capitalism. It will enable you to present these facts to others with telling effect, and thus it will

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**SAY!**

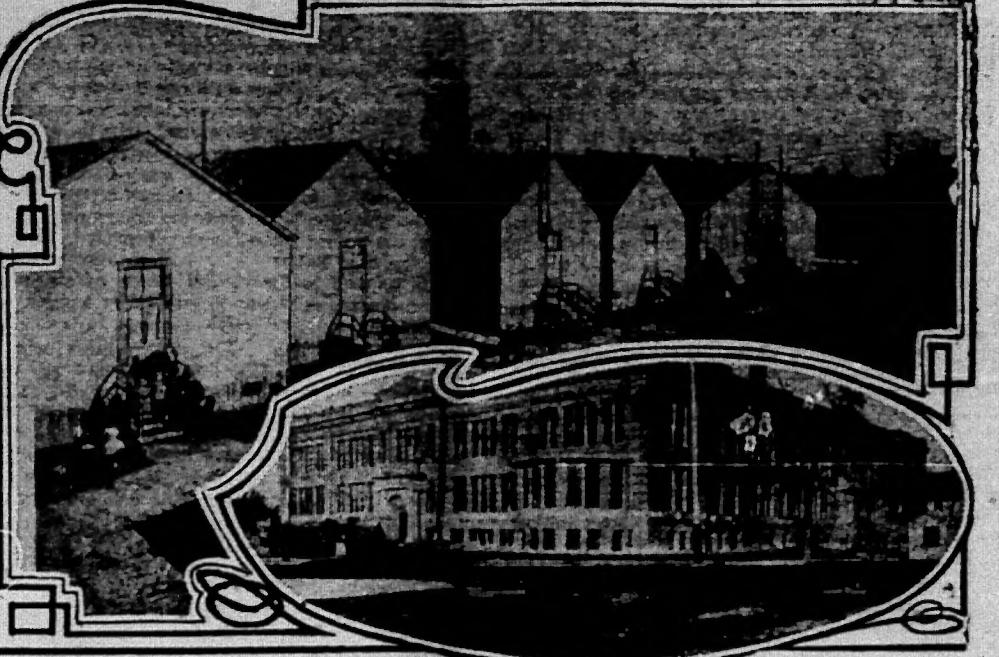
NOW IS THE TIME—NOW,

during these hard and uncertain times—to make appeal to your friends, and the voters in general, and to show them that the incentive capitalism places before them is a base one. It only teaches one to get something for nothing—simply a desire to "get there."

**Incentive Under Capitalism**

is a pamphlet showing in a clear and practical way what a factual thing it is to speak of "pure incentive" under capitalism. It will enable you to present these facts to others with telling effect, and thus it will

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# BUILDERS' COLUMN

By TEDDY

The *Bakers' Journal*, one of the very best edited trades union papers, has the following to say; which I think is well worthy of circulation among our readers, and hustlers:

"In the struggle against the 'densest of the masses' the labor press is our most formidable weapon. Every reader whom we free from the grip of the bourgeois press and win for the press of the wealth producers, is one man less in the army of the enemy, is a conscious fighter more within the ranks of the army of the proletariat, conscious of the aims and purposes of the struggle. For these reasons it is the duty of every comrade to work unceasingly for the press of labor just as much as his being a member of his class organization, and his taking part in the economic and political struggles of awakening labor. The struggle for our press is an important part of our class struggle."

He who regularly pays the dues to the union of his craft and the local organization of his party, and on election day never fails to vote the ticket of his class, can as yet not be fully our comrade in the gigantic struggle of capital and labor, if day by day he permits the poisoned tools of the class of the idlers to destroy or cripple his intellect. The labor press furnishes the strong bonds of a closer communion. The labor press enables us every day to think, to feel, to fight with the proletariat of all lands. If we want to gather the forces of all labor into an invincible phalanx, and educate each and every one of the toilers to a clear recognition of our final aims and the way to accomplish them for the redemption of our class, and with it for all mankind, we must work incessantly to spread the labor press."

**"MAKING GOOD."**

Comrade Collier of California does not believe in knocking down two out of three. His aim is to put down all he sees, and he does it nearly every time. Five Heralds a week for one year, the Walchheit (German) six months, and a book order "for one seventy-five." Such orders keep the cold weather from bringing on its natural sting.

And to Comrade Larson of Marinette, we can only say "come again," as we would like to have him come always. A list of five sent in with no ado whatever. Don't forget, comrade, fifty-two times a year.

Our stenographer's trouble: Just as Comrade Kahn stumbled through the doorway with a mit of subs in one hand and dough enough to cover same in the other, Josie, who is the right hand in the subscription department, broke the milk bottle which she had just emptied, it being her noon hour.

Following are some of the hustling sub-card champs: Shaw of Washington, Maki of Michigan, McGready of Pennsylvania, Goebel of New Jersey, Nolan of California and Bentall of Iowa.

Here are another, C. L. Field of Alabama. His literature order of three dollars and fifty cents is for the stuff that makes the Plutocrats sit up and take notice.

Will someone who knows please arise and say what has become of some of our old Herald workers?

Renewals received from Koeng, Geis, Zophy, Krause and Befferaal of Wisconsin, Luther of New York, Webster of Minnesota, Babcock of California, Etzell of Canada, and our regular big army in Milwaukee.

Following are some of the hustling sub-card champs: Shaw of Washington, Maki of Michigan, McGready of Pennsylvania, Goebel of New Jersey, Nolan of California and Bentall of Iowa.

Here are a number who want to know the reason why, and will try the Social-Democratic Herald to find out: Miller of Michigan; Warner of Minnesota; Abrahams of Michigan; Rust of Oklahoma; Schmidt of Washington; Teyley of Wisconsin, and Crandall of New York.

And still the Chicago Daily Socialist guides some more this way.

Comrade Peterson of Massachusetts, wants all his neighbors to read the Herald. With this idea in view he lands them one at a time.

We now find Comrade Kearney of Minnesota on the full sheet brigade having filled every line on one of our sub-blanks we sent him. It did not take him very long either.

## Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.  
TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie  
Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., bet. Cedar and State.

### OFFICERS:

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Recording Secretary—FREDERIC BEATH, 318 State St.  
Secretary-Treasurer—M. WEISENFLUR, 1877 Louis St.  
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BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 218 State St. Cor. Sec.—Fred Heber, 318 State St. Fin. Sec.—Henry Kumpel, 218 State St.; Chairman, R. F. Seeger, 318 Seventeenth St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. Building Trades Dept.).

**THE UNION LABEL** continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood and a Happier Childhood". The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this. **USE ITS POWER**

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Always see that this card is displayed in the shop before you get a shave or haircut.

**A. F. Baganz** HOT AND COLD SHAVING PARLOR  
A Good Line of Fine CIGARS  
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TRY A LOAD OF OUR  
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The Load Is Equal  
In Bulk to TWO  
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**Wisconsin State Organization Department**

CARL D. THOMPSON, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

GREAT WORK.—Nothing is too good for the Wisconsin forces to tackle. We went after the "little giant," Walter Thomas Mills, and got him. He is to give us fifteen dates in Wisconsin this spring. Fifteen locals must get busy if they want him.

STILL THEY COME.—We have broken into Burnett county. For the first time in the history of our movement there is to be a Socialist meeting held in Burnett county. Comrades at Grantsburg have arranged for Comrade W. A. Jacobs to speak on Monday, March 1st. Comrade Hallen writes that they are mighty glad to get the opportunity to hear a Socialist speaker. One of the farmer comrades agreed to meet the speaker at Milltown and drive him over to Grantsburg.

ABORTSFORD. Comrade Sprague is determined to keep the music hunting at Abortsford. He has arranged for Comrade W. A. Jacobs to speak here on Wednesday, Feb. 17. He is determined to keep the movement growing.

MARSHFIELD.—Comrade Waukeon called at the headquarters in Milwaukee recently and tells us that it is wonderful to see the way the young men are coming out for Socialism. He believes a strong organization can be built up in Marshfield.

COMRADE THOMAS.—This week our state secretary, Comrade E. H. Thomas goes forth for the first time to deliver some lectures under the auspices of the locals that are arranging lecture courses. She speaks at Fond du Lac on Wednesday, Feb. 10; Appleton, Thursday, Feb. 11; Manitowoc, Saturday night, Feb. 13; Two Rivers on Sunday, Feb. 14. Her subject is: "When Will the Revolution Come?" Comrade Thomas expects to make another trip later and visit the locals in the central and northern parts of the state.

WAUKESHA.—If we cannot get them in one way, we will in another. Our lecture course in Waukesha so far has not been very well attended, but the comrades are sticking bravely to it. Comrade W. R. Gaylord spoke last Sunday afternoon on the course. Meanwhile, however, interest has been stirred up in a new direction. Rev. Corey, the pastor of the First Congregational church, arranged to have Comrade Thompson speak in his pulpit on "Christ and the Working Man." As a result one of the leading employers and some other

WANTED—You to drink our Soda and other Carbonated Waters. "I drew" our special advertisement to J. R. REITER, 104 Jackson St., Phone connection.

WANTED—To do addressing for socialist mechanics, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters cannot be sold from the original CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on paper, bound, with stub, only 25¢ each. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Skat and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE  
RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. 1¢ each, or 25¢ each. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBL. CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches: 100 warrants for 25¢ each. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

SHEBOYGAN FALLS.—The Sheboygan Falls local out in the country among the farmers is one of the liveliest propositions on the organized map. They are accomplishing all sorts of constructive feats, and making good in most surprising ways. Not only are they always ready to arrange for meetings when speakers are coming their way, and distributing literature throughout their section of the county, mailing them to the farmers, and sometimes driving for miles and miles distributing the literature by hand; but they are doing other things also.

Recently they have attacked the tax dodgers. The Hon. (?) Town Clerk, it is claimed, paid only \$1, tax on a ninety acre farm which was well stocked and had numerous buildings in addition. \$1.50 of this amount was the tax on personal property. One of the local comrades has 300 acres of land, fairly well stocked, and buildings not nearly so good, and has paid over \$31 in tax of which \$3.00

is the amount of personal property.

Of course this is only one example that the comrades have discovered and they propose to keep after these folks and make a thorough investigation. What they discover they propose to blaze forth in the spring campaign.

Oh! The Social-Democrats are very annoying people, not only in Milwaukee and Manitowoc, but wherever they are.

The Town Clerk above referred to is said to be a great hater of Socialists. The comrades now understand why.

OGEMA.—Comrade Swanson writes that he would like very much to have a Socialist speaker there and if it cannot be arranged now he begs us not to forget them in the future. "I should like to see all of the Socialists of this vicinity get together once, just to see how they would look. I know there were at least sixteen votes for Debs here last fall."

GASLYN.—We have discovered another comrade in Burnett County.

Twelve miles northwest of Spooner, and that many miles off the railroad, lives Comrade Wadleigh. He received one of our circular letters the other day and writes that he is anxious to join the party and would like to see his neighbors aroused to the value of Socialism. Well, Comrade, we will be there with the goods.

EPHRAIM.—In the very most northerly point of Door county is the little settlement of Ephraim. Socialism has penetrated there also. Comrade Larson writes that he would like to get some literature on Socialism and would like to have some lectures there. He says he believes a local of the party could be organized, if some work could be done in that section. Verily, the light is spreading everywhere.

RACINE COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The Co-operative Society at Racine is making good. It has now been running several years and every year it gains in members and in success. Comrade Nielsen has

**Harnessing Milwaukee River!**

We give herewith a map showing the drainage area of the Milwaukee river and its branches, comprising the counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, with considerable of Washington, Sheboygan and Fond du Lac counties.

Its rise is in the northwest portion of this area and is eight miles south of Lake Winnebago. This area is about 100 miles long. The total area drained is 840 square miles.

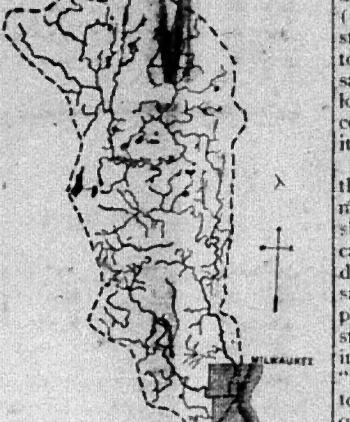
The average rainfall on 840 square miles if properly conserved, will maintain a stream great enough to light our city and an abundance to spare, provided there be fall enough, which is more than five feet per mile—far greater than the average river fall. This fact together with its strategic location should make its many water powers unusually valuable. The total fall therefore is 500 feet, which is quite uniformly distributed. Of course it requires numerous dams to utilize the entire fall, which is now practicable since we have learned to convert the water power into electric power which is transportable with trifling loss. It is therefore possible to utilize the weight of all that water in Milwaukee and such other places as may be determined. Fully 100 feet

of this fall has never been developed at all and a large part of that which has been developed is at present unused, while several dams in use are greatly in need of repair.

This great and valuable source

when there is abundance and a shortage when there is a dearth of rain fall. For instance, one dam at West Bend runs a large flour mill and lights the city, exactly the same power as we have here at our stone dam above Racine street bridge (and do not use), but they keep a steam engine to use when water is too low. This would not be necessary if so much water was not allowed to run over the dam when it comes down the river faster than it can be used.

It can be seen by this map that there are numerous lakes, besides many low places of no value not shown, where the "flood waters" can be dammed and held in storage during times of surplus, much the same as our reservoir in Kilbourn park. The pumps at the lake may stop work for quite a while without inconvenience to the people. These "flood water reservoirs" are used to maintain an even flow continuously. It is artificial, but practicable. Naturally the forests absorbed much of this "flood water," so that what comes down in a rush after a heavy rain or snow fall, used to take weeks to percolate through the hills and maintain the river more evenly. It is the mission of the forester to "afforest" the waste of water all the land, not particularly adapt-

**SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY**

539 Market St.

Our Carriages Are All New  
Repaired in Cold WeatherNONE BUT UNION  
DRIVERS ARE EMPLOYED

Best Carriages for Funerals or Weddings

\$3.00

tract of such a title in order to trace the transfers, but has not found it. Explanations from courts of authority seem to have left no room for common sense. However, be that as it may. If a corporation may take from the state what the state does not possess, why cannot Milwaukee, being a corporation, appropriate the Milwaukee river utility as well as the Beggs-Svensson combine can the Wisconsin river. Why should financiers who wedge themselves in between necessity and the people, to exact ransom, be able to "pay for" such interpretation of a bungling constitution?

Milwaukee, C. B. W.

**PLAUM CLOTHING CO.**Clothers, Hatters  
Men's Furnishers

We Carry a Large Line of

**Union-Made Clothing**  
HATS AND FURNISHINGS**Merchant Tailoring**

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**MASQUERADE COSTUMES**  
We are RENTING all kinds of Masquerade Costumes for less money than anyone else. Call us. Pay us a visit and investigate.

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Opposite City Hall Milwaukee

**SCHOOL OF**  
**English and Public Speaking**  
JEFFERSON STUDIO

Classes begin Jan. 2—Monday and Saturday, 8 A.M. to 12 M. with Private Drill. Write for Circular.

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OFFICE HEADQUARTERSHOURS DAILY—From 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.  
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354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Phone West 1200 ASPHALT ROOFING  
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**COLLECTION CARDS**

for Branches of the Social-Democratic Party: Price 35¢ per hundred, if called for; sent by mail, 40¢ per hundred.

**LUNCH SIGNS**

bearing the union label: Bear, Chicken, Deer, Duck, Goose, Hasenpfeffer, Rabbit, Spanferkel, Turkey. Price 15¢ each, two for 25¢, postpaid.

**Orders On Treasurer**

for Social-Democratic Branches: Bound, with stub, 100 in a book. Price 25¢, postpaid.

**POSTAL CARDS**

Views of our office, etc., three different views. Price, assorted or of one kind, five for 5¢, postpaid.

**PROGRAMS (Illuminated)**

Strictly union made. Our own striking, original designs, dainty color effects. For dances, graduating exercises, etc.

**RECEIPT BOOKS**

bearing the union label: 50 blanks in a book. Just the thing for unions, branches, etc. Price 15¢ each, two for 25¢, postpaid.

**Receipt Books**

bearing the union label: 100 blanks in book, 25¢ postpaid.

**Receipt Books**

of smaller size, 50 blanks in a book. Price 10¢, postpaid.

**RENT RECEIPT BOOKS**

bearing the union label: 100 blanks in book, 25¢ postpaid.

**Schafkopf Score Cards**

bearing the union label: Good for four players, 80 hands. Price 15¢ per dozen, \$1.00 per hundred, if called for; if sent by mail, 20¢ per dozen, \$1.30 per hundred.

**Social-Democratic Publishing Co.**  
242-344-346 Sixth Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin**LUNCH SIGNS!**

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Chicken  
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Duck  
Goose  
Hasenpfeffer  
Rabbit  
Spanferkel  
Turkey

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344-346

1909 Carnival Ticket Receipts.	
Previously reported	\$124.50
A. J. Stuckert	1.50
Philip Greenberg	1.50
John Du Bruc	1.50
Emil Baker	1.50
Chas. V. Schmidt	1.50
Peter Kuenze	1.50
Ed. Blankenheim	1.50
Wm. Krahm	1.00
R. Janoschka	1.50
Louis Baier	1.50
N. Blumberg	1.50
Frank Vilck	1.50
Jacob Grob	1.50
Thos. Klammer	1.50
Paul Schmidt	1.50
Wm. Colemann	1.50
Rud. Schneider	1.50
Edward Buer	1.50
I. Brey	1.00
Jns. Gillett	1.50
John Bensner	1.50
Emil Bielode	1.50
Oscar Traczewitz	1.50
Otto F. Horn	1.50
Del Eddy	1.50
Louis F. Grobe	1.50
Wm. Hager	1.00
Paul Matke	1.00
Joe Zack	1.00
Alb. Muchlenberg	1.50
I. H. Kressio	0.00
Otto Wantin	1.50
M. H.	0.50
H. F. Schmidt	1.00
Alb. Borsch	1.00
G. Kirchner	3.00
Carl Neubold	.50
Geo. Knock	.50
John Radler	1.50
Wm. Kastrow	1.00
Ed. Berner	6.00
Joe Doerner	1.50
Martin Weber	1.00
Office cash sale	20.50
Wm. Haman	1.50
Fred Nimmer	1.50
Ernst Klitzke	1.50
Peter Eithath	1.50
Peter Schaffner	1.50
Dr. G. A. Hippke	2.00
R. St. Clair	1.50
I. Brodbeck	1.00
C. W.	1.50
Paul Langheimrich	1.50
H. Weiskopf	1.50
R. Loeschman	1.50
Carl Malewsky	1.50
Tickets sold at stores	50.00
P. J.	1.50
Fred Bunkfeldt	1.50
Joe Buechel	1.50
And. Hafa	1.50
E. F. Andre	1.50
J. Felske	1.50
M. H.	1.50
Max Binner	1.50
Fred. Binner	1.50
Hugo Petersen	1.50
J. C. Kramer	1.00
Nic. Dingfelder	1.00
Branch Meetings Next Week.	
SUNDAY.	

## Milwaukee County Organization Department

Address all communications to A. J. WELCH, county organizer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Comrade Lorber, of Cleveland, will deliver two lectures under the auspices of the Jewish Agitation Bureau on Sunday and Monday evenings, February 14 and 15, at Koppel's hall, 460 Sixth street. The lectures will be "Trades Unions and Socialism" and "The Class Struggle." All Jewish comrades are urgently invited to be present.

Don't forget to attend the lecture of Senator W. R. Gaylord tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, February 14, at 2:45 P.M., at L. Meier's hall, corner of Muskego avenue and Mitchell st., under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Educational Society. S.-D. P. Comrade Gaylord's subject will be "Man and Tools." Come and listen to a live subject. Bring the ladies. Admission free. Everybody welcome. Discussion after the lecture.

A referendum for the nomination of candidates for alderman-at-large and school directors has been sent out from headquarters. Comrades are requested to see that their votes are registered as soon as possible with their respective ward secretaries in order that the referendum may be returned to headquarters not later than February 28.

The South Side comrades are beginning to enter with spirit into the proposition of re-organizing the Young People's Socialist League of the South Side. Several of the comrades and some of the branches have taken action looking toward the furtherance of this work, and we expect very soon to be able to report a live, hustling branch of the Young People's organization for the South Side.

Comrade Armin Loeyy, the organizer of the Hungarian Branch, has been doing some splendid agitation work in his effort to get the Hungarian comrades together in this city. A good live branch has been organized and agitation meetings are being held frequently, with splendid success.

The organizer is prepared to extend special help to branches in need of his services, and will be glad to hear from the secretaries of such branches fixing a date, if possible, when he can call and help them along in their work.

The organizer has prepared addresses of educational value on various subjects of interest not only to Socialists but others as well. If desirable he will be pleased to prepare lectures on special subjects if given sufficient notice to prepare same. Some of the branches are entering into the educational work with considerable vim, and the organizer is giving them assistance toward getting up musical and literary programs for such occasions. Now, comrades, wake up, and make your meetings interesting and worth while. In this way complaints about small attendance will soon be things of the past.

Comrade Brown's subject for tomorrow (Sunday) night's lecture at the Jefferson Studio, 558 Jefferson street, will be one of special interest to Socialists, namely "The Life of Karl Marx." This subject, together with Comrade Brown's well-known ability as a lecturer, should call out the largest house of the series. The musical program will consist of three piano solos by Miss Paul. This part of the program is always very much enjoyed by the audience. If you have not been attending these lectures, this would be a good time to begin.

If you are acquainted with any young people from the ages of 16 to 25 whom you think would be desirable as members of the Young People's Socialist League, we would be glad to have you turn in their names to us and we will send them special invitations to attend meetings of the league. By doing this you can help materially in the work of building up this organization. Don't forget that every young man over 17 years of age who is enrolled in the movement today will be a voter in 1912—and a Social-Democratic voter, which is the important thing.

Some of the unions are making requests for speakers at their meetings. The organizer will be pleased to help all unions desiring this kind of service. Speakers in several languages are prepared to deliver lectures on Socialism and kindred subjects when requested. This is an opportunity for progressive trades union men to educate the members of their unions along the lines of economic advancement.

**Amusement Bulletin.**

The annual prize schafskopf tournament of Branch 9 will be held at Schlitz Park hall, tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon. A social will follow the game for 50 cents, and you stand a chance of walking away with one of the several valuable prizes that will be distributed to winners.

Saturday, February 13, the 10th Ward Branch will hold a prize schafskopf tournament at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue. You can get in the game for 50 cents, and you stand a chance of walking away with one of the several valuable prizes that will be distributed to winners.

On Saturday evening, March 20, the Vorwaerts Singing Society will hold its concert at Wedekin's hall, 274 North Avenue. If you enjoy good music, it will pay you to take in this entertainment.

On Sunday afternoon and evening, March 21, the South Side Educational Club will give its first grand prize schafskopf tournament and sociable at South Side Turner hall. The play will start promptly at 3 o'clock. The price of admission is 15 cents; after 6 o'clock 25 cents.

The Jewish Section of the Social-

## Socialists in Action

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC SUPERVISORS, MILWAUKEE COUNTY—President, Ninth District (4th ward); George Messing; Tenth District (10th ward); James Sheehan; Eleventh District (11th ward); George Moersch; Twelfth District (12th and 13th wards); Arthur Urbanek; Fifteenth District (15th and 16th wards); Towns of Granville and Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay; Charles E. Jeske, Sixteenth District (16th ward).

Branch 16 will hold a dancing party at Fenski's hall, 29th and Clybourn streets, the coming Wednesday evening, February 17. The committee in charge of the arrangements promise a good time to all attending. Admission, 25 cents a couple.

The Eleventh Ward Branch has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament to be held at L. Meier's hall, Muskego avenue and Mitchell street, Friday evening, February 20. Ten prizes will be distributed amongst the winners. Admission 10 cents. Social will follow the tournament. Said branch has also arranged for a grand monster prize schafskopf tournament to be held at H. Schmidt's hall, corner of 21st avenue and Rogers street, Sunday afternoon, March 7, at 3 P.M., sharp. Fifty dollars in prizes, twenty-five dollars of which will be in cash. Watch these columns for further particulars. Admission 50 cents, including refreshments.

**Milwaukee County Campaign Fund.**

G. Moerschel	\$ 5.00
J. Rummel	10.00
H. Ries	10.00
Fred F. Petersen	.25
M. Weissenthal	1.00
Martin Getzsch	1.00
Geo. Lammer	5.00
H. Hamann	1.00
Fifty per cent National Camp,	
Fd. R. E.	5.50
Singing Society Vorwaerts	20.00
Branch to literature	6.00
T. T.	.50
David White	.50
Henry T. Schmidt	1.00
Max Elsner	.50
W. F. D.	.50
P. B.	.25
A. J. W.	.25
Henry Zickel	.25
Hans Huber	.25
Dr. Kertel	.25
2d Ward Branch, literature	2.00
John Doerfler	.50
Danish Br. membership book	.50
Borchert Bros.	.50
Second Ward Branch, literature	7.70
Chas. Klopf, collection globe	3.57
Casas	.50
John Langhammer	.15
Little Zeppe	.50
W. G. M.	.50
P. E. Mansfield	.50
Herm. Miller	.50
J. K.	.50
Louis Arnold	1.00
C. F. Dittman	.25
Goodman Bros.	.25
Carl Biersack	.25
Chas. Vogel	1.50

**West Side Debs Tickets.**

Edw. Nickel	\$ 5.00
Hy. Gallan	.50
E. Cambier	.50
R. Drews	.50
Jo. Szajkowski	.50
P. Dettman	.50
Fred Wall	1.00
C. Kranz	1.00
J. Lamhrechit	1.00
Chas. Mueller	1.00
H. F. W.	.10
F. Bunkfeldt	1.00
J. Jung	1.00

Comrade Emil Seidel will hold a lecture before the Hungarian Branch of the Social-Democratic party, on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, at 8 p.m., at the Headquarters, 344 Sixth street.

Comrade Seidel's subject is, "Free Love." All comrades are cordially invited to attend.

**Notice.**

Owing to the conflicting dates with the Ninth Ward Branch, the Twenty-second Ward Branch has changed the date for its schafskopf tournament from Feb. 14 to March 14, 1909.

**Remove the Load!**

"A heavy dray broke down in the street and a man was crushed and held captive beneath it. On top of the dray was a load of merchandise, and on top of that a Monopoly. A crowd of men gathered about and began to discuss how to relieve the man crushed by the dray. They stayed so long and discussed so much that they finally created them into a Legislature."

"Then they called in a lot more men, called 'Political Economists,' who decided that the man had always been so crushed; it was his natural condition, and it was his right to remain in that condition."

"Other professors said it would overturn civilization to let the man get out from under the dray—and so it would."

"Neat chairs were erected in an arrangement to allow the man was there because he was not at it in survive, or that he had too much overproduction, on top of him; that even if he got out he could not walk, because of lack of experience in walking."

"There came the Theologians, who said the man's heart was bad and that he must be saved before the stuff could be taken off, finally, that if his heart could be got right, he would not have the weight taken off at all."

"And the Theologians secured a life job for centuries, just for preaching that the man could not possibly be anywhere than where he was."

"Finally a man came along and said: 'Why, take the stuff off and let the man go free.'

"That man was a Socialist."

**Sensation Made Plain.**—By Allan L. Rosen is still the standard Socialist maker. You can use it to do big things in agitation. It has already run through four editions. This issue, 15 cents a copy.

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